



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The trouble and loss which is thus experienced is incalculable, and only becomes greater as our subscribers increase." From which we infer that the scientific and business trials and tribulations of an editor were similar then to those of today.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

SHORTER NOTES

Opuntia Tracyi sp. nov.—Low, diffusely much branched, pale green, about 2 dm. high or less. Older joints oblong to linear-oblong, flat, 6–8 cm. long, 1.5–2.5 cm. wide, about 1 cm. thick; young joints scarcely flattened or terete, 1 cm. thick; areoles elevated, 5–10 mm. apart; spines 1–4, acicular, light gray with darker tips, 3.5 cm. long or less; glochides numerous, brownish; corolla pure yellow, 4 cm. broad; ovary 1.5 cm. long, bearing a few triangular acute scales similar to the outermost sepals, which are 2 mm. long; sepals triangular-ovate, 5–15 mm. long, the outer green, the inner yellowish with a green blotch; petals obovate, apiculate, 2–2.5 cm. long; filaments light yellow, 1 cm. long, anthers white.

In sandy soil near the coast, Biloxi, Mississippi, *S. M. Tracy*, May, 1911; flowered at New York Botanical Garden May 12–13, 1911 (33786, type). The plant was collected some years ago by Mr. C. L. Pollard near the same locality (1139) and distributed as *O. Pes-corvi* LeConte, which differs in having larger flowers, longer and wider joints and stouter, dark brown spines.

N. L. BRITTON.

FIELD MEETINGS FOR JULY AND AUGUST

The field committee announce the following field meetings from July 22–August 26 inclusive. The work of the committee would be greatly facilitated if those able and willing to act as guides would send their names to the chairman. Kindly state the days you could serve, whether whole- or half-day trips, and the localities with which you are familiar.

July 22. Wakefield, N. Y. Meet at Grand Central Station, 1:15 P. M. Meet guide, Mr. R. S. Williams, at Wakefield Station.

July 29. Springfield, L. I. Meet at Long Island Ferry, 34th St., 9 A. M. Guide, Mr. F. J. Seaver.

August 5. Mosholu, N. Y. City. Meet at 155th Station Elevated R. R., 1 P. M. Guide, Dr. William Mansfield.

August 12. New Baltimore and Coxsackie, N. Y. Meet at New Baltimore Hotel, 9 A. M., August 12. Fare, \$5.00. Hotel rates, \$2.00 per day. Guide, Dr. E. B. Southwick.

August 19. Pelham Bay Beach. Meet at Bartow Station, Pelham Bay Park, 1 P. M. Guide, Dr. M. A. Howe.

August 26. Moonachie, N. J. Meet at Rutherford Trolley, Hoboken, 1 P. M. Guide, Mr. G. V. Nash.

E. B. SOUTHWICK, *Chairman*.

THE ARSENAL, CENTRAL PARK,
N. Y. CITY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

APRIL 11, 1911

The meeting of April 11, 1911, was held at the American Museum of Natural History at 8:15 P.M. Dr. E. B. Southwick presided. Thirty-two persons were present.

The regular order of business was dispensed with and the announced lecture of the evening on "Poisonous Mushrooms," by Dr. W. A. Murrill, was then presented. The lecture was illustrated with many lantern slides. An abstract of the lecture prepared by the speaker follows. A more complete discussion of the subject by Dr. Murrill may be found in the November number of MYCOLOGIA for 1910.

"Considering its importance, it is remarkable how little is really known about this subject, most of the literature centering about two species, *Amanita muscaria* and *Amanita phalloides*, which have been the chief causes of death from mushroom eating the world over.

"As the use of mushrooms in this country for food becomes more general, the practical importance of this subject will be vastly increased, and it may be possible to discover perfect antidotes or methods of treatment which will largely overcome the